#### Are lithium batteries class 9 hazardous materials?

Lithium cells and batteries are Class 9(miscellaneous) hazardous materials. There are eight possible descriptions for lithium cells and batteries, depending on the battery chemistry. These descriptions, or proper shipping names, are found in the Hazardous Materials Table (HMT) in § 172.101 of the HMR. They are as follows:

Are lithium ion batteries rechargeable?

o Lithium ion batteries are rechargeable. -- Sometimes called "secondary lithium batteries" -- These batteries are often found in common electronic devices such as cell phones and laptops o Lithium metal batteries are generally non-rechargeable. 1 Ion Battery shipment\*fully regulated so that it requires UPS Dangerous Goods service?

What is the proper shipping name for lithium ion batteries?

Proper Shipping Name Mark - "Lithium ion batteries packed with equipment" or "Lithium ion batteries contained in equipment", as appropriate. Note: if the package contains both lithium ion batteries packed with and contained in equipment, the proper shipping name is "Lithium Ion Batteries Packed with Equipment".

How are lithium batteries regulated?

Lithium cells and batteries are Class 9 (miscellaneous) hazardous materials. There are eight possible descriptions for lithium cells and batteries, depending on the battery chemistry. These descriptions, or proper shipping names, are found in the Hazardous Materials Table (HMT) in § 172.101 of the HMR.

#### What is a lithium battery?

Lithium Battery - The term "lithium battery" refers to a family of batteries with different chemistries, comprising many types of cathodes and electrolytes. For the purposes of the DGR they are separated into: Lithium metal batteries. Are generally primary (non-rechargeable) batteries that have lithium metal or lithium compounds as an anode.

How do I ship a Li-ion battery under Class 9 hazardous material?

When shipping Class 9 hazardous material, please follow these rules: All Li-ion batteries shipped under Class 9 hazardous material designation must meet the UN Manual of Test and Criteria, Part III, subsection 38.3. (This addresses safety.) Number of packages and gross weight per package.





The lithium-ion (Li-ion) battery is the predominant commercial form of rechargeable battery, widely used in portable electronics and electrified transportation. Li-ion batteries typically use ether (a class of organic compounds) as an electrolyte. Lithium ions are stored within graphite anodes through a mechanism known as intercalation, in



LITHIUM ION BATTERIES UN3480 . 1. Identification of Product and Company Product Name: LITHIUM - ION BATTERY Other names: LFP, LiFePO: 4, NMC, NiMnCo, Lithium Ion Battery. Trade names: Sonnenschein Module Pro Sonnenschein Lithium, Sonnenschein Lithium Material Handling Batteries, Sonnenschein@home Lithium, Light Traction Block, Light



Irrespective of the quantity limits in Column 9B of the ?172.101 table, a lithium battery, including a lithium battery packed with, or contained in, equipment that otherwise meets the applicable requirements of ?173.185, may have a mass exceeding 35 kg if approved by the Associate Administrator prior to shipment.





Class 9 (Lithium Battery Graphic) Add Your UN# and Shipping Name. Custom Class 9 Lithium Battery Label. 4" x 4.75" (h x w) Zoom Price Buy. Class 9 Lithium Ion Batteries - UN 3480, Roll of 500. Battery Label. 5" x 4" (h x w) Zoom Price Buy. Hazard Class 9 Lithium Battery UN3480.



included within lithium-ion batteries are lithium polymer batteries. Lithium-ion batteries are generally found in mobile telephones, laptop computers, etc. Example Lithium Ion Battery Transport as Cargo Classification Lithium batteries are classified in Class 9 ??? Miscellaneous dangerous goods as: ? UN 3090, Lithium metal batteries; and



This topic summarises the requirements for the transport of lithium ion and lithium metal batteries by road, considering some of the differences for the transport by air. All lithium batteries are Class 9 ??? miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles. All batteries must be tested and meet the criteria as stated in the UN





Segregation of Dangerous Goods (9.3.2.1): The table shown below includes Class 9 materials, but it directs you to read Section 9.3.2.1.3. That paragraph pertains to lithium batteries. Basically, if you have a lithium-ion battery that meets the criteria of being a Section 1A or Section 1B in Packing Instruction 965, then it must be segregated



two basic types: lithium ion and lithium metal. Both battery types are characterized by a higher energy and a longer operating life than alkaline, nickel cadmium, and nickel metal hydride chemistries. Lithium cells and batteries are Class 9 (miscellaneous) hazardous materials. There are eight possible descriptions for lithium cells and

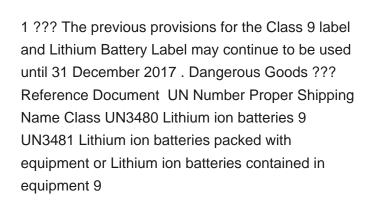


Lithium Battery Class 9 Hazard Label Lithium Battery Mark Cargo Aircraft Only Labe I NOTE: No text other than the Class "9" must be included in the bottom part of the Lithium Battery Class 9 label. IATA 7.2.2.4 \* \*\* Shipper must add UN number(s). It should be 12 mm high AND The phone number is optional.





Battery Testing Data LITHIUM ION CELLS OR BATTERIES MUST MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF EACH TEST IN THE UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, subsection 38.3. Lithium Battery Class 9 label Example of completed package for transport by road in ADR Contracting Parties, UN3091, LITHIUM METAL BATTERIES PACKED WITH EQUIPMENT:



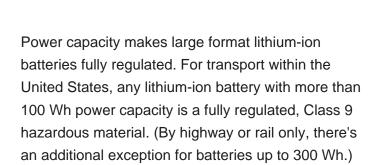


Lithium-Ion Batteries: 9: UN3481: Lithium-Ion Batteries Contained In Equipment: 9: Below are examples of lithium battery labels necessary for shipping, handling, and transportation. Class 9 dangerous good labels have the following specifications: 100mm (4 inches) on each side





After December 31, 2015, each lithium ion battery subject to this provision must be marked with the Watt-hour rating on the outside case. and the Class 9 Lithium Battery label specified in ? 172.447 of this subchapter. This paragraph does not apply to batteries or cells packed with, or contained in, equipment.





A lithium-ion or Li-ion battery is a type of rechargeable battery that uses the reversible intercalation of Li + ions into electronically conducting solids to store energy. In comparison with other commercial rechargeable batteries, Li-ion batteries are characterized by higher specific energy, higher energy density, higher energy efficiency, a longer cycle life, and a longer ???



Lithium batteries are classified in Class 9 ??? Miscellaneous dangerous goods as: ??? UN 3090, Lithium metal batteries; or Lithium ion or lithium metal cell or battery; (ii) Mass; (iii) Watt-hour rating, or lithium content; (iv) Physical description of the cell/battery; and

? 172.447 LITHIUM BATTERY label. (a) The lower half of the label must be white with the symbol (battery group, one broken and emitting flame) and class number "9" underlined and centered at the bottom in black. [82 FR 15873, Mar. 30, 2017, as amended at 87 FR 44991, July 26, 2022] eCFR Content. Pages. Home; Titles;

Packages cannot exceed a weight of 10 kg for lithium ion cells/batteries or 2.5 kg for lithium metal/primary cells/batteries; Lithium metal/Lithium ion battery (as appropriate)\* UN3090/UN3480 (as appropriate)\* The shippers and consignors name and address; The Class 9 ??? Lithium Battery label\* The lithium battery mark; The Cargo Aircraft Only label



Class 9 ??? Mix and articles, ind substances ??? batteries, cells equipment, or o equipment, con assigned to UN

Class 9 ??? Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles, including environmentally hazardous substances ??? Lithium batteries ??? Cells and batteries, cells and batteries contained in equipment, or cells and batteries packed with equipment, containing lithium in any form must be assigned to UN

Labelmaster's Class 9 Lithium Battery Labels meet the design and durability standards of 49 CFR, ICAO and other international air regulations. Suitable for domestic or international use, the Hazard Class 9 labels can help you stay in compliance with standards set forth by the DOT. Hazmat labels are printed with light-fast inks for high



Lithium Batteries: Lithium Batteries: The regulations are transitioning to a modified Class 9 diamond hazard, which will become mandatory for fully regulated shipments of lithium battery shipments on January 1, 2019, and is currently authorized for use. The modified Class 9 label includes a graphic to illustrate the presence of lithium batteries.





This question came to me over a year ago (January 14, 2018). A time when the Class 9 Lithium Battery label was not yet mandatory but the question of its size was still important. Since January 1st of 2019, when use of the label became mandatory for regulated shipments of lithium batteries, it is more critical still. Hello Daniel,



Identification of the cargo type (e.g., lithium ??? ion batteries) Class 9 lithium battery label; UN DG identification number; Shipper or recipient 's name and address; Emergency contact information; These m arkings should be applied or printed in a durable manner, ensuring legibility and the ab ility to withstand various environmental



consignment of lithium batteries may be transported as Class 9 (UN 3090) on passenger aircraft with the prior approval of the authority of the State of origin and with the approval of the operator, see Lithium ion or lithium metal cell or battery; (ii) Mass; (iii) Watt-hour rating, or lithium content; (iv) Physical description of the cell





A lithium-ion or Li-ion battery is a type of rechargeable battery that uses the reversible intercalation of Li + ions into electronically conducting solids to store energy. In comparison with other commercial rechargeable batteries, Li-ion ???

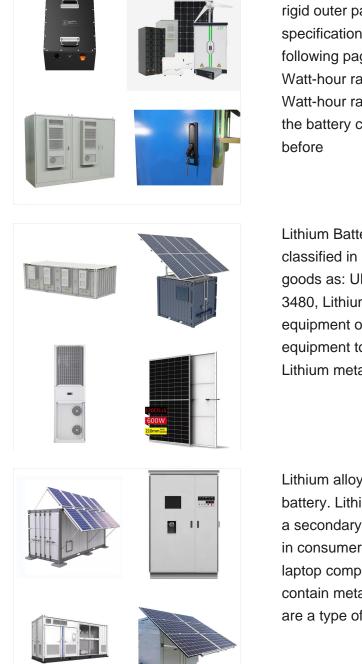


The Class 9 Dangerous Goods encompasses a diverse range of articles and substances that you may already carry in your own organisation. Some examples of commonly found DG Class 9 include: lithium-ion batteries; battery-powered equipment; asbestos products; air bag inflators; dry ice; first aid kits; some agricultural chemicals



associated with carrying either lithium ion batteries (UN3480) or lithium metal batteries (UN3090) aboard cargo aircraft. NOTE: For clarity, UN3480 and UN3090 do not include lithium batteries contained in or packed with equipment. Title 49 CFR ?173.185 contains conditional exceptions for Class 9 lithium battery cargo shipments,





Classification Exempted Class 9 Packaging Strong rigid outer packaging 1.2 m drop test UN specification packaging Labels (see drawing on following page) For a lithium-ion battery, the Watt-hour rating is not more than 100 Wh. The Watt-hour rating must be marked on the outside of the battery case except for batteries manufactured before

Lithium Battery Classification. Lithium batteries are classified in Class 9 ??? Miscellaneous dangerous goods as: UN 3090, Lithium metal batteries; or; UN 3480, Lithium-ion batteries; or, if inside a piece of equipment or packed separately with a piece of equipment to power that equipment as: UN 3091, Lithium metal batteries contained in

Lithium alloy batteries are a type of lithium metal battery. Lithium ion batteries, or Li-ion batteries, are a secondary (rechargeable) battery commonly used in consumer electronics such as mobile phones and laptop computers. Lithium ion batteries do not contain metallic lithium. Lithium polymer batteries are a type of lithium ion battery.





The lithium ion batteries UN3480 are classified: Class 9 ??? UN3480 ??? Lithium ion batteries ??? Batteries that are not packed with or installed with the equipment. For each model of battery, there are different requirements to be verified: ??? Type of battery. ??? Weight of the battery. ??? Dimensions of the battery. ??? Capacity of the battery.



UN3480, LITHIUM ION BATTERIES, 9 (PI 965, Section IB ??? Partially excepted, small cells & batteries) ONLY TRAINED HAZMAT EMPLOYEES MAY SHIP LITHIUM BATTERIES USING THIS GUIDE. Lithium Battery class 9 label, Lithium Battery Mark ???